

REMARKSI. Introduction.

Claims 1-13 are pending and stand rejected. The Office Action states that no priority document was attached to the transmittal letter mailed December 3, 2001. The Office Action also states that the Applicant has not complied with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.63(c). Claims 1-6 and 8-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a). Claims 1-4, 7, and 9-13 were the subject of another rejection under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a).

II. The Priority Claim.

The Applicants respectfully request that priority be granted.

A certified copy of the priority document was attached to the transmittal letter mailed December 3, 2001. Transmitted herewith as Exhibit "A" is a copy of the Applicants' return postcard which indicates that the transmittal letter of the priority document and the priority document were received by the Patent Office on February 11, 2002.

The Applicant has complied with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.63(c). Contrary to the statement in the Office Action, the Application Data Sheet faxed on December 3, 2001 does acknowledge the filing of a foreign application, at the bottom of page 4 of the same. A copy of the Application Data Sheet is transmitted herewith as Exhibit "B" with the reference to the foreign application circled.

III. The 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) Rejections.A. The Rejection of Claims 1-6 and 8-13 in View of Wei, et al.

Claims 1-6 and 8-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,245,729 issued to Wei, et al.

U.S. Patent 6,245,729 issued to Wei, et al. is directed to a system for forming and releasing an aqueous peracid solution. The Wei, et al. patent is directed to solving the problems of instability and difficulty in containing and shipping aqueous peracid solutions. The system includes a peracid forming composition and a container for containing the peracid-forming composition. The peracid forming composition includes a peracid precursor and a peroxygen source. The peracid precursor is preferably a component that is relatively nonreactive toward the peroxygen source under temperature conditions normally found during transportation and storage. The peracid precursor and peroxygen source, however, are very reactive toward each other when combined with water (liquid or vapor).

The peracid-forming composition preferably also contains a chemical heater that is capable of releasing heat upon hydration. The chemical heater is also preferably nonreactive with the peracid precursor and peroxygen source, and increases the temperature within the container when combined with water.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn. Claims 1 and 13 have been amended to specify that the first and second compositions are capable of generating heat by contacting each other without adding water during the process.

B. The Rejection of Claims 1-4, 7, and 9-13.

Claims 1-4, 7, and 9-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,068,665 issued to Calton, et al. in view of U.S. Patent 3,250,680 issued to Menkart, et al.

U.S. Patent 6,068,665 issued to Calton, et al. is directed to methods and compositions for removing stains from textile fabrics and fibers including carpets. The method involves mixtures of zeolites and imides. U.S. Patent 3,250,680 issued to Menkart, et al. is directed to a heat-generating cosmetic composition. The Office Action states that Calton teaches the removal of carpet stains by misting a carpet with water and then adding a composition comprising zeolite, and letting it stand until dry, and vacuuming it. The Office Action states that Menkart, et al is applied for the teaching that zeolites react exothermically in the presence of water. The Office Action states that it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan that the process of applying water and zeolite to carpet to remove a stain used by Calton is an exothermal or heat generating process.

The Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn. The Calton, et al. reference discloses first wetting the dried stains with water prior to applying the zeolite/imide formulation. The combination of references does not render obvious a process of treating a fabric comprising the steps of applying, in any order, to said fabric a first and a second composition, wherein upon contact of said two compositions heat is generated wherein said first and second compositions are capable of generating heat by contacting each other without adding water during the process.

V. Summary.

The 35 U.S.C. Section 103 rejections have been addressed. In view of the foregoing, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

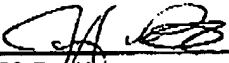
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P&G PATENT DIVISION

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Respectfully submitted,

FOR: Luigi (nmn) Pace, et al.

By: 
Jeffrey V. Bamber
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 31,148
(513) 627-4597

September 17, 2003
Customer No. 27752

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Exhibit "A"

Received: Transmittal Letter for Priority Document

Priority Document

Return Postcard

Deposited with U.S. Postal Service as 1st class mail
with Certificate of Mailing under 37 CFR 1.8 dated
December 3, 2001.

Inventors: Pace, et al.

Serial No. 09/786,359

Filed: June 7, 2001

Case CM2381

JVB/jkm 2



Exhibit "B"

APPLICATION DATA SHEET**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Application Number	::	09/876,359
Filing Date	::	June 7, 2001
Application Type	::	Regular
Subject Matter	::	Utility
Suggested Group Art Unit	::	1751
CD-ROM or CD-R?	::	N/A
Number of CD disks	::	N/A
Number of copies of CDs	::	N/A
Sequence submission?	::	No
Computer Readable Form (CRF)	::	N/A
Number of Copies of CRF	::	N/A
Title	::	Process Of Treating A Fabric by Generating Heat
Attorney Docket Number	::	CM2381
Request for Early Publication?	::	No
Request for Non-Publication?	::	No
Suggested Drawing Figure	::	N/A
Total Drawing Sheets	::	0
Small Entity?	::	No
Petition Included?	::	No
Petition Type	::	N/A

APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT ONE	
Applicant Authority Type	:: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country	:: Italy
Status	:: Full Capacity
Given Name	:: Luigi
Middle Name	:: NMN
Family Name	:: Pace
Name Suffix	::
City of Residence	:: Rome
State or Province of Residence	:: N/A
Country of Residence	:: Italy
Street of mailing address	:: Via degli Aranci 99
City of mailing address	:: Sorrento
State or Province of mailing address	:: NA
Country of mailing residence	:: Italy
Postal or Zip Code of Mailing address	:: I-80067

APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT ONE		
Applicant Authority Type	::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country	::	France
Status	::	Full Capacity
Given Name	::	Mélanie
Middle Name	::	NMN
Family Name	::	Tromeur
Name Suffix	::	
City of Residence	::	Sèvres
State or Province of Residence	::	N/A
Country of Residence	::	France
Street of mailing address	::	2, rue Charles Vernet
City of mailing address	::	France
State or Province of mailing address	::	NA
Country of mailing residence	::	France
Postal or Zip Code of Mailing address	::	F-92310

CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

Correspondence Customer No.	::	27752
Name	::	
Street	::	
	::	
City	::	
State or Province	::	
Country	::	
Postal or Zip Code	::	
Phone Number	::	(513) 627-4597
Fax Number	::	(513) 627-8118
E-mail Address	::	bamber.jv@pg.com

REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

Representative Customer No.	::	27752
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DOMESTIC PRIORITY INFORMATION

Application::	Continuity Type::	Parent Application::	Parent Filing Date::

FOREIGN PRIORITY INFORMATION

Country::	Application Number::	Filing Date::
EPO	00870134.4	06/19/00

ASSIGNEE/ASSIGNMENT INFORMATION

Assignee Name	::	The Procter & Gamble Company
Street	::	Attention: Chief Patent Counsel
	::	6090 Center Hill Road
City	::	Cincinnati
State or Province	::	OH
Country	::	US
Postal or Zip Code	::	45224